

WASHINGTON CITY.

THURSDAY, SEPT. 9, 1858.

Business Notice.

As the business of the Union establishment, in view of the proposed change in its terms, will be conducted strictly on a cash basis, all accounts for the collection of subscriptions for the Union are discontinued. No payments should be made to Agents after this date, except to Mr. W. C. Chapman, Jr., who is authorized to make collections in Baltimore, Maryland, and Virginia.

Washington, March 25, 1858.

The foregoing notice is not intended to include any agents or collectors who have been employed or have heretofore been employed in this city, but only those who have performed such service in other parts of the country.

DO ANY DOUBT NOW?—LOOK AT THIS COMBINATION.

If there is a single democrat in the Union who doubts the object of Douglas, Forney, Hickman, Harris & Co. after the demonstration at Tarrytown in favor of John B. Haskin, we have no idea that his convictions could be reached by human testimony. We give to our readers the letters of three of the most notorious representatives of three organizations, now seeking a union in a common opposition to the democratic party, viz: Messrs. Harris, of Illinois, the representative of the Douglas faction; H. Winter Davis, of the dark-lantern order, and Horace Greeley, the organ of the black-republicans. But one sentiment pervades their several opinions—and that is, the election of Mr. Haskin for the sole purpose of rebuking and opposing the democratic administration of Mr. Buchanan. The fact exists that they are harmonious in desiring the defeat of all who sustain the democratic party and policy as now understood and enunciated through the Executive which it was their pride to elect and their pleasure to sustain. It is useless to endeavor to separate Mr. Buchanan's administration from the democratic party, for no administration has ever received a more cordial and general support from the organization that elected it than the one now in power. We then appeal, first, to Mr. Douglas, who insists upon it that he is still a democrat, to know if he sustains his friend and associate, the Hon. T. L. Harris, who is now a candidate for re-election, in his political association with such men, and not only consequent but expressed opposition to the democratic party? Does he believe that a single difference of opinion upon an isolated question which has been settled justifies an affiliation politically with the worst and most deadly materials and combinations of the opposition? Does he understand fidelity to the democratic party to consist in harmonizing with H. Winter Davis and Horace Greeley to overthrow an administration with whom his friends pretend to believe there is a unity of sentiment, except upon one solitary question? Does he, as a democrat, believe that the interests of this country require that Mr. Buchanan's administration should be made to give place to one having the sympathy of H. Winter Davis and the cordial cooperation of Horace Greeley? Does Mr. Douglas approve the shameless and disreputable conduct of John W. Forney, in traducing the administration of Mr. Buchanan and fabricating and misrepresenting conversations and cabinet meetings as exposed by us in our issue of Tuesday's date? Can he explain how it is that a democrat may be loyal to his principles and his party who joins with those who never had a sentiment in common with them, and who boldly proclaim opposition to the knife, and the knife to the hilt, for all their measures and policy, whether domestic or foreign? When did H. Winter Davis ever give a vote in favor of the democratic party or its principles? Upon what occasion did Horace Greeley ever utter a sentiment in consonance with that democratic policy which now prevails triumphantly, in a well-regulated currency, in exemption from a burdensome taxation of the many to build up the aristocratic few, and in that general and universal security in the rights of person and property which all feel at home and abroad?

It is due to the people of Illinois that Mr. Douglas should let them know where he stands in this matter. Does he sympathize with this combination, and does he, like one of the confederates, entertain the earnest hope that "Mr. Haskin may receive the undivided vote of all who oppose President Buchanan's administration?"

If these questions are not answered, we then appeal to those democrats in Illinois who have, in a spirit of generosity, given their sympathy and support to Mr. Douglas in the controversy now shaking that State to its very centre, to know if they are not nursing an enemy to that political organization for which they have in the past so successfully contended? Let them discard everything like personal consideration, and ask themselves the question whether this coalition to overthrow President Buchanan's administration is to inure to the benefit of the democratic party? Suppose Messrs. Harris, Davis, and Greeley to succeed in placing in Congress a majority of such men as John B. Haskin, can the democratic party expect any toleration, much less support, from their hands?

The speeches made, the letters written, and the facts developed at this Tarrytown meeting are pregnant with anything but safety to the democratic party, and he who runs may read the elements that are combining and confederating for a common purpose of opposition to that organization. But to the letters: here they are, and first in order is the one of Hon. T. L. Harris, now running for Congress in Illinois upon the democratic Douglas ticket:

Letter from Thos. L. Harris.

HICKORY HILL,
Near Petersburg, Ill., Aug. 28, 1858.

GENTLEMEN: Absence from home and severe illness have prevented an earlier answer to your invitation to attend and address a mass meeting of citizens, without distinction of party, at Tarrytown on the 24th proximo, to concert measures for the re-election to Congress of the Hon. John B. Haskin.

I thank you for the invitation; for, while it is out of my power to accept it, it gives me an opportunity of saying that I do heartily desire the re-election of Mr. Haskin. We occupied adjoining seats during the whole of the last session, and I had the fullest opportunity of observing his actions and his votes. They were such as commended him to my approval. As a bold, faithful, honest, and patriotic representative of the people, we almost uniformly voted together, and gave what I have always held to be democratic votes. They were votes in favor of the people, and the rights of the poor, and the poor ought to sustain the man who gave them. But it seems he is hunted down by those pretended democrats whose patriotism is measured by the amount of public plunder they have cribbed or expect to crib. All I have to say is, that if the real democracy turn their position upon Mr. Haskin, so much the worse for them. They will come to their senses when it is too late to repair the mischief their folly has occasioned.

I have been twenty years a voter and never cut any votes but for democrats, and were I in Mr. Haskin's shoes I should vote for him with the greatest pleasure, not only because his record is consistent with my views of democracy, but for the higher reason, that it is in harmony with right and justice. He has nobly defended

popular liberty and laid a heavy hand upon those more than suspected of official corruption. For this he is hunted down by the minions of power, and it is the duty of the people—all people—to sustain him and bear him up; for, in doing so, they but sustain their own rights and interests. Whenever the people refuse to support those who defend their cause, they will have defenders no longer. When subservience to executive power offers a surer guarantee to promotion, distinction, and power than devotion to the rights and welfare of the people, it will be an evil day for our country. Believing that time is not yet come in the 9th congressional district of the State of New York.

I remain, with great respect, your old servant.

THOS. L. HARRIS.

Messrs. Wm. Caldwell, A. B. Upham, John Basing, H. D. Robertson, and others, Committee.

Next in order comes Hon. H. Winter Davis, the prince of the order of dark-lanterns, and whose opposition can reflect nothing but credit on the organization which is fortunate enough to receive it. Consider the Thomas L. Harris of a past day, when the democracy of this Union felt a pride in honoring him, fallen so low, politically, as to become the associate of H. Winter Davis and Horace Greeley:

Letter from the Hon. Henry Winter Davis.

BALTIMORE, August 27, 1858.

GENTLEMEN: I regret my inability to attend the meeting of the 24th of September.

I beg you to allow me to avail myself of the occasion to assure you of my earnest hope that Mr. Haskin may receive the undivided vote of all who oppose President Buchanan's administration.

The President's attempt to force on the people of Kansas the unconstitutional and the most flagrant and dangerous assault on the public liberty which the history of the country affords.

Of that he now stands convicted by the recent vote of the people of Kansas. The failure of the attempt is not, as his partisans think, any atonement.

The public security requires that the act should be not only forgiven, but forgotten. The public confidence should be wholly withdrawn from the administration, and till it can be constitutionally changed, that its power for evil should be paralyzed by a decided opposition majority in the House of Representatives.

Of such a House Mr. Haskin would be a fit ornament: his manly resistance to every form of executive influence, in defence of the rights of the people to self-government, is worthy of all praise, and his election will be the best rebuke to the President.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

H. WINTER DAVIS.

To Wm. Caldwell and others.

And lastly, we present the opinions of Horace Greeley, of the New York Tribune, who has been, and continues to be, the bitterest foe that democracy ever knew. These facts appeal not only to the democracy of Illinois, but to the organization throughout the Union. They have a combined and formidable enemy already in the field, and it becomes them first to look to the purity of their own household and tolerate none that they would not trust as a sentinel upon the watch-tower. If they desire to continue that policy which has resulted from the steady and successful maintenance of democratic principles, and made the whole land to ring with common blessings and undisturbed enjoyment of their rights, they must keep their organization pure and undefiled. And if they hope to keep down banks, internal improvements, and their attendant train of speculation and corruption, as well as the sectional strife which abolitionism has engendered, they must make war upon all combinations, whether composed of disappointed democrats, know-nothings, or black-republicans.

Letter from Horace Greeley.

GENTLEMEN: I have just received your letter, inviting me to attend a mass meeting of citizens of the ninth congressional district, at Tarrytown, on the 24th proximo, to promote the re-election of the Hon. John B. Haskin.

I regret that a prior engagement to attend and speak on that day at the laying of the cornerstone of the "People's College," at Havana, in the western part of our State, must prevent my meeting you at Tarrytown; but I improve the opportunity afforded by your letter to state that I regard Mr. Haskin's course in Congress last winter with hearty approval, and that I deem his re-election important, not alone to our district, but to our State and the whole country.

For one, I am tired of voting for candidates for Congress for no other reason than that a party caucus, packed for the purpose, has nominated them.

Neither Clay nor Calhoun was ever thus presented, and if Webster ever was, he soon outgrew all necessity for or toleration of such machinery. The better class of representatives from the Southern States allow no party caucus to stand between them and their constituents, and their personal weight and independence is thus largely increased. Let us try to break up the caucus system here. It is a device for putting small men in places that require eminent abilities and decided character.

I have had little personal acquaintance with Mr. Haskin, but I know that he told the people of this district, two years ago, what he would do with regard to Kansas, if chosen to Congress, and that I, not believing that he would act in perfect independence of party trammels, freely expressed my skepticism. The event has proved that Mr. Haskin was sincere, and that I was mistaken. His honest devotion to popular sovereignty in Kansas, his fearless exposure of corruption and speculation in the public service, have shown him to be true and worthy; and I want no better representative. Please count me in with his supporters for the contest now before us, and for all future contests in which he shall represent and uphold the principles now embodied by him. In the confident hope of a successful issue of the canvass.

I remain yours, truly,
HORACE GREELEY.

To Wm. Caldwell and others, Committee, &c.

We thus present the views of the immediate representatives of the three leading factions which are in process of union against the democracy at the Tarrytown meeting. What were the opinions of the speakers on that occasion? Col. Forney was the leading orator of the day, imported from Philadelphia with a flourish of trumpets, because he had been and was the real organ of the Douglas faction. What position, then, did he occupy? What were his opinions, purposes, and proclamations to the people of Tarrytown? We extract from his speech:

"And when these things transpire there would be no God in Heaven if the ballot-box did not damn such a party in October next. And you in New York, who think the democratic party is sold, body and soul, to the Union, do not find that the democrats think a good deal more of their principles than they do of their organization. We will stand by John Hickman, we will stand by Montgomery, and whenever a Leconteite is trotted out, we will try to defeat him, regularly nominated or not. I am not to be trifled by this Union of parties." (Laughter.) I am willing to combine with any good man, no matter what his name, who combines with me to rescue the American name from this Union, and this disgrace. Why, gentlemen, in 1856, not to go back to that but for an instant, we would never have got the republican vote we did for Mr. Buchanan if we had not pledged ourselves over head and heels for this doctrine.

We have then, an expose of the whole affair. "There would be no God in Heaven if the ballot-box did not damn such a party." What party? The democratic party which is thus assailed by Horace Greeley, Stephen A. Douglas, H. Winter Davis, Thos. L. Harris, and John W. Forney.

TARRYTOWN AND ITS TREASURES.

At the Tarrytown meeting, New York—at which John W. Forney endeavored to palm off upon the public a string of counterfeit conversations with the President, and made Governor Walker ridiculous by exhibiting him as a sort of modern Bombastes in a romantic protocol with the cabinet—letters were received from black-republicans, know-nothings, and Douglas-democrats, black spirits and white, blue spirits and gray, as follows:

Hon. Thomas L. Harris, Ill.; Hon. John Hickman,

Pa.; Hon. A. L. Davis, Mass.; Hon. John Sherman, Ohio; Hon. F. B. Washburne, Ill.; Hon. F. T. Blaine, Me.; Hon. F. E. Spinner, N. Y.; Hon. B. Winter Davis, Md.; Hon. Isaac N. Morris, Ill.; Hon. J. Morrison Harris, Md.; Hon. Horace Greeley, N. Y.; Hon. Galusha A. Gros, Pa.; Hon. E. B. Morgan, N. Y.

Tarrytown was the spot in which the treason of Benedict Arnold in the revolution was developed. Madame Nemesis has made it the common plotting ground of Douglas, Winter Davis, Blair and Greeley.

THE REVIVAL OF BUSINESS.

Everything we see and hear indicates the general revival of trade. The vast accumulation of the precious metals at the leading ports of the country seeking investment at low rates of interest, the rapid appreciation of public securities, the limited and insufficient importations of the last year, the resumption of business by many manufacturing establishments, the good average crops of the present season, all point to an early and healthy resumption of business throughout the whole country. It is seen that capital is not only abundant, but a great deal of it is lying idle in all the large cities. This condition of things cannot long continue. There are no people in the world so restless and uneasy as our own. They cannot bear idleness, not even the idleness of their money. They risk its investment in "good times" in doubtful securities. They send it all over the country, into every city and village, into the very wilderness and by-ways, in the expectation of receiving extraordinary returns. It was this latter employment of money that brought on the revolution. It was invested where it could not be realized when wanted. So it was in 1836; but then the quantity of actual capital in the country was very limited, and at that time the great West, which absorbed in the years 1835 and '36 more than the whole amount of gold and silver on hand in the United States, was not only an unbroken wilderness, but it was also wholly inaccessible and valueless. Within a period of twenty years the West has been transformed into a highly productive country, accessible at all points, and furnishing a commerce we had almost said larger than our whole trade at the close of the revolution in 1837. Capital has not only been invested in every part of the Union, but, with rare exceptions, it is now positively available in the payment of interest. This feature of our affairs cannot fail to exert a powerful influence in restoring public confidence in the soundness and ability of every section of the Union to bear its part in the operations of legitimate commerce. The nation is not only rich but its wealth has been so distributed as to secure to every section an ability to meet its obligations. This is seen in the credit of public securities in all the States. Last fall, under the influence of the panic, the bonds of Missouri run down to fifty cents on the dollar, and the decline in the most unquestionable State obligations was nearly as great. Now we witness not only a restoration of public confidence, so far as State securities are concerned, but they bear rates several per cent. higher than at any former period. The cause of this is sufficiently obvious, in the fact that vast amounts of money were withdrawn from the ordinary channels of trade, and have been invested in part in the bonds of the States. Individual obligations last year were comparatively worthless. This state of things is working off, and we entertain no doubt but that, in the course of the present season, we shall witness again the general distribution of capital into nearly all the old channels of business. The country is almost entirely bare of foreign goods, and importations, though yet limited in amount, will in all probability increase till the usual commerce shall be restored. This result is certainly most desirable, because, in the temper of capitalists for the last year, vast amounts of money have been held in useless reserve, thus paralyzing every branch of business, and giving a show of poverty in the midst of great abundance and wealth.

KANSAS.

The following is an extract from a letter, dated August 26th, 1858, from a gentleman of high character residing in the Territory:

"There is but little of interest in the Territory. Everything is quiet, and there is not the slightest probability of any further disturbance. Now and then some one proposes a new constitution, but it meets with no favor."

NEWS FROM INDIANA.

The campaign in this State is progressing very favorably for the success of the democracy, and our friends are confident of a triumph at the approaching election. A private letter from Marion, just received here, says:

"The signs of the times are in favor of a democratic majority of 25,000 or 30,000. We feel confident of defeating John U. Pettit. The cloud that appeared to be over us has all passed away and left us a clear sky."

GOV. RICHARDSON'S RESIGNATION.

To correct misapprehension, we have inquired at the proper department and ascertained that Gov. Richardson's resignation of the office of governor of Nebraska Territory will not take effect until the first of January next. As this will be a month after the meeting of the Senate, it is to be presumed that no appointment will be made of his successor before that time.

Mr. Robert Smith, or, to use the vulgarism by which he is best known, and most aptly characterized—the Honorable "Bob" Smith, of Illinois—has failed to obtain the democratic nomination for Congress in the district which he now represents. The honorable gentleman has been repudiated by his constituents as a member, and will resume his connection with Matteson and the lobby. The honorable gentleman was the chief accuser, witness, and judge in the Fort Snelling inquest.

A correspondent of one of the northern opposition papers alleges that we have denounced Governor Robert J. Walker as a "traitor and scoundrel." The allegation is deliberately and wittingly false. We have alluded to the fact that sundry politicians and editors of the South regard Gov. Walker as a "political traitor and scoundrel"; and it is out of this allegation that the correspondent has fabricated his mendacious charge.

AGRICULTURAL REPORT OF THE PATENT OFFICE.

Numerous inquiries having been made by members of Congress and others relative to the Agricultural Report of the Patent Office for the last year, we are authorized by the Superintendent of Public Printing, Gen. Bowman, to say that they will not be ready for delivery and distribution before the 20th of October proximo. The contents of members of Congress who have applied for copies cannot, therefore, be supplied until after that date, as that is the earliest day at which the delivery will commence.

NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

Arrival of the Asia—Three days later from Europe—Telegraph from China to Australia—Chinese indemnity, &c.

HAVANA, (N. S.) Sept. 8.—The steamship Asia arrived here this morning. The Hawaiian's advices reached Liverpool on the 27th of August, and those of the Pacific on the 28th.

A prospectus had been issued in England for a telegraph from China to Australia.

Lord Palmerston had paid a visit to the Emperor Napoleon.

It was rumored that the French government had demanded an explanation from England relative to the bombardment of Djiddah; but this is doubtful.

There was a report that Naples had accepted the conditions of the western powers.

It was stated that twenty millions of francs is the amount stipulated as the indemnity to be paid by the Chinese to England and France.

LONDON, Saturday, Aug. 28.—Later news from India and China has been received, but the former is unimportant.

The China news is not so late as that heretofore published via Russia, but the allies were on the eve of concluding a treaty. The American and Russian treaties were concluded. It was said that the Americans have the prize of a million dollars.

A Madrid telegram says that a military expedition is preparing for Havana.

Further riots are reported in Candia, and Christians are being killed.

THE MARKETS.—On the 27th cotton was quiet, and all qualities had slightly advanced. Flour was firm. Wheat quiet. Corn dull. All qualities of coffee had slightly advanced. Money was abundant.

THE ATLANTIC TELEGRAPH.

NEW YORK, Sept. 8.—A communication from Cyrus W. Field, esq., says that a dispatch from Newfoundland informs him that, though the insulation of the Atlantic cable remains perfect, no message has been received over it for several days. He does not know the cause, but conjectures that it is owing to the change of the shore end at Valencia.

When the steamer Africa sailed it was known that the connection of Mr. Whitehouse with the Atlantic Telegraph Company would cease about the first of September. It was expected that the working cable would be from some action of his, or that of his partner, Mr. Thompson was to succeed Mr. Whitehouse, and it is quite possible the delay was caused by his experiments, which were regarded as perfectly childish by practical telegraphers.

It was also known that the company had arranged with Mr. Hughes to place his instrument at Valencia and Trinity Bay about the twenty-fifth of the present month. From the experiments at Plymouth there is no reasonable doubt that he will work reliably three hundred words an hour.

ST. LOUIS AGRICULTURAL AND MECHANICAL FAIR.

ST. LOUIS, Sept. 7.—The third annual fair of the St. Louis Agricultural and Mechanical Association was inaugurated yesterday morning under the most favorable auspices. The Missouri brigade, of Columbus, turned out in full force, and after parading the principal streets of the city, repaired to the fair-grounds, where they made a beautiful display within the amphitheatre, and were reviewed by the commanding officer, Brigadier General D. M. Frost.

After the inauguration ceremonies were concluded, a display was made in the ring of a number of remarkably fine draught stallions and mares, and numerous splendid match carriage and buggy horses and mares. The blooded and imported cattle of Wisconsin carried off about an equal number of premiums.

The different departments of the fair are very full, the mechanical especially being much crowded. Altogether the fair is vastly superior to either of the preceding fairs. The weather is clear and beautiful, and the number in attendance was not less than twenty-five thousand. The blooded and imported cattle of which there is a large number, will be exhibited to-day.

FATAL RAILROAD ACCIDENTS.

CINCINNATI, Sept. 7.—A train on the Hamilton and Dayton railroad ran into a carriage containing D. P. Fessenden, his wife and two children, to-day. Mrs. Fessenden was killed and the others were severely injured.

DAYTON, Sept. 7.—Two young men, sons of Dr. Ridley, whilst attempting to cross the track of the Dayton and western railroad, were run into by a passing train. The younger brother was instantly killed; the other escaped slightly injured.

NEW YORK, Sept. 7.—A collision occurred this morning on the Fishkill and Hudson river railroad, between a freight and passenger train. Two cars of the freight train were demolished and its engineer killed. Two or three passengers on the other train were killed and several wounded.

REPUBLICAN AND AMERICAN CONVENTIONS.

SYRACUSE, Sept. 8.—The republican convention assembled here to-day. The Hon. Ezra Graves presided as temporary chairman.

The American convention also met, and Daniel Ullman was chosen president.

The attendance was large in both conventions, and much enthusiasm was manifested.

A preamble and resolutions appointing a committee of conference were adopted by both conventions. The prospect favors a union of the two parties, but this is not certain.

YELLOW FEVER AT NEW ORLEANS.

NEW ORLEANS, Sept. 7.—The deaths by yellow fever in this city on Saturday were 69.

NEW ORLEANS, Sept. 7.—The deaths from fever during yesterday and the latter part of Saturday numbered one hundred. The total number of deaths during last week was four hundred and fifty.

VERMONT ELECTION.

MONTEPELIER, Sept. 7.—The majority for Hill, the republican candidate for governor, exceeds sixteen thousand. One hundred and eleven republicans have been elected to the house of representatives from one hundred and thirty-one towns.

DEATH OF A TELEGRAPH OPERATOR.

CHARLESTON, Sept. 8.—Mr. J. E. Dunn, assistant operator in Charleston, died, this morning, of yellow fever. He leaves a wife and child in New York, and had been in the city only a few months.

E PORTS OF COTTON.

NEW ORLEANS, Sept. 6.—The exports of cotton from this port, the past week, comprised 7,000 bales to Liverpool and 150 to Havre.

MARKETS.

NEW YORK, Sept. 8.—Cotton has advanced—sales of 2,500 bales. Flour is heavy—sales of 13,500 barrels. Ohio, \$5.50 a \$5.65; southern, \$4.70 a \$5.50. Wheat is heavy—sales of 10,000 bushels; southern red, \$1.17 a \$1.30; white, \$1.25 a \$1.45. Corn has declined—sales of 38,000 bushels; white, \$1.83 a \$1.95; yellow, 91 a 93 cents. Pork is quiet—sales, \$17.50; prime, \$15.50. Lard is quiet at 11 1/4 a 11 1/2 cents. Whiskey is quiet at 24 cents. Sugar is heavy with a decline of 1/4 cent. Coffee closed buoyant, with an advance of 1/4 cent. 2,000 bags at 10 a 11 1/2 cents. Spirits of turpentine closed firm at 48 cents. Rosin is steady at \$1.70 a \$1.75. Rice is firm.

BALTIMORE, Sept. 8.—Flour is quiet; Howard street and Ohio, \$6.25. Wheat is steady; red, \$1.25 a \$1.35; white, \$1.35 a \$1.50. Corn is quiet; white, \$0.82 a \$0.85; yellow, \$0.84 a \$0.86. A lot very prime \$1.10 by weight. Whiskey is held at 25 1/2 a 26 cents. Provisions are quiet and unchanged.

A GOOD LUCK WELL PUT IN.

[From the Louisville Times] (Nex. Aug. 28.)

Reader, can you tell why it is that every paper and every orator, when they can find nothing else and nobody else to kick it, kick at the Washington Union? It is a puzzle to us. Douglas has just brought his "giant" paw down on it. We are not a close reader of the Union, because we have a hundred other equally claiming our attention, but so far we have looked into it, the Union always appears to us as an able, talented, instructive, and strongly democratic sheet. Surely the Union has not superseded old England. We remember fifteen or sixteen years ago it was usual in the North for the editors, when the "devil" called out "copy," if none was ready to reply, "Oh, here's an article from England; I have nothing new to say. It will do to fill up." Then you might depend on England catching fire. Now it is the Washington Union which catches all the "fill up" thunder. We suppose it is the fashion, and attention may be expected to be directed to something else by-and-by. For our own part, we should not mind abusing a paper that never failed to reply to a reform, or gave a kick back. Why will editors bother their readers with "Union" trades? If their brain can do no better, let them retire, and try something else. There are men with brains in the world, and strange to say, the editor's chair has been unoccupied or softened that soft part of all humanity.

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.

New York, (Tuesday night),
September 7, 1858.

There was a people's meeting last night at the Cooper Institute. The people, however, consisted of about three or four hundred very obscure and seedy-looking individuals, of whom it is fair to suppose that at least half attended from pure curiosity, and without the remotest interest in the "union of the opposition" movement, and still less in the reforms which it was proposed to discuss.

The Express, whose editor, Mr. Brooks, signed the call, but was not there when called himself, is of opinion that the meeting was "sufficiently imposing in numbers, respectable in character," and calculated to make a "decided impression in the proper direction." There were but two speakers—Mr. Wm. M. Evans, of this city, and Mr. Broome, from Philadelphia. Mr. Hoxie, better known as Joe Hoxie, made a few remarks expressive of his surprise at what the audience could want of him, and I can see nothing in the proceedings which justifies the presumption that his surprise was satisfactorily allayed.

The Express says that the assemblage was composed for the most part of thinking men. This is said rather apologetically and much on the same principle as the sailor said to the lady who had purchased a parrot of him, but returned it when she found that he could not talk—"He ain't much of a talker, but he's a regular d—l to think."

Mr. Joseph Bunt, one of the putative fathers of black-republicanism, proposed Robert McCurdy for president, proposed a variety of vice presidents, probably "thinking men," and then made "a few introductory remarks explanatory of the object of the meeting," which, being more than usually foggy and obscure, failed to attract their object. Mr. Evans made a rambling, prolix, and essentially stupid speech, in which the democracy and Gerrit Smith were abused, and a union with "his American fellow-citizens" warmly commended; and after informing his hearers that the Quarantine had been burnt, that the said burning was an outrage, that great success was expected even in case of war, and that every refreshing and novel piece of information, wound up by charging the act of the incendiaries against the "present government of fraud and violence."

Mr. Broome, ex-candidate for the presidency—more know-nothing than the most dark-lantern of the fraternity—followed in a fashion that was not good for the Society, and which was the expression of regret that he was compelled to wear a gown, it being his habit "to handle democrats without gloves."

The thinking men were so absorbed in their reflections that, beyond a slight titter from one or two easily-amused individuals, this rally was not favorably appreciated. Such was the people's meeting. Greeley and Brooks did not show. Except Mr. Haskin meeting at Tarrytown, no great a fizzle in the shape of a "demonstration" has not taken place in this city since the anti-Leconte meeting at the Academy of Music which did not come off, and for which the honorable and reverend ex-Secretary of the Navy, ex-democrat, and present commander of the democratic coalition, voice in the morning, and printed the speech he would have uttered if he could.

One good result is likely to flow from the meeting last night, and from the proposed fusion. The German republicans, of whom there are a great many in different parts of the State, and who are generally of good character, and thoroughly disaffected to the Union, have their interests to the know-nothings by consenting that foreigners becoming citizens by naturalization shall be prohibited from voting for a year after they have become citizens. Here, in this city, I know that the effect produced by this dodge of the fusionists has alienated a vast number of good Germans, who will not admit that the slavery cry is a humbug—a rank imposture—and that the black-republican politicians are a mass of knaves.

Governor King, after the decay is stolen, has resolved to lock the stable door, and has announced his resolution to allow no more negroes to be imported into the State, and they were written on Thursday morning morning resolutions have prevented the commission of a great crime; but which now, after all the damage is done, are simple bombast or something worse.

Everything is quiet in the neighborhood of quarantine. The hemiclock shanties for the unfortunate homeless paupers are being rapidly constructed, and will be ready for use this week. A yellow fever patient was removed from the United States frigate Susquehanna yesterday afternoon, which, being considered conclusive evidence that she is still infected, will delay her being sent to the navy yard, in compliance with the orders of Secretary Fessenden.

That evening paper published in this city which, beyond all its republican contemporaries in the Union has deservedly earned the reputation of being the most unscrupulous, the most false, and most despicable, publishes an article this evening in which it insults the friends of the Union, and endeavours to show that the Union was a "premeditated attempt to rob the treasury and to enrich the personal and political friends of the Secretary of War."

By a parcel of statements of the utter falsehood of which the writer of the article is fully convinced, all sort of corruption and dishonesty against the Secretary of War, and he is accused of enriching his personal and political friends in a manner which nobody but the stupid blockhead who writes for the said evening paper could be stupid enough to devise. Secretary Floyd, the nation admits, from Maine to Texas, saved the Union a long and wasting war in Utah by the use of his foresight, wisdom, energy, and administrative talents. Were he to have heeded the advice of timid counsellors, or to have heeded the suggestions of false friends—were he to have paid any attention to opposition clamor and party clap-net, and not pursued, as he did, steadily and persistently the course which sound judgment dictated, he would have plunged the country into a dangerous conflict with one of its own dependencies; rebellion in its most revolting form would be rampant within our limits, and we should have to lament not merely the loss of treasure, but the waste of human life in an unfeeling and unprovoked war.

As it is, we are relieved from all such considerations, and the most hideous and infamous character has been annihilated, and the power of the federal government has been made to triumph with a promptitude and force which command the respect and admiration of every honest and well-regulated mind. It is the bravery of Secretary Floyd's successful march into the heart of the rebellion, and the vigorous attacks of all the unscrupulous organs of selfish sectionalism, and the very venom and base falsehood of those attacks which render the support of all true patriots more cordial, emphatic, and determined. In writing as I do, I speak the sentiments not of myself alone, but of every honest man that I know.</